

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1883.

No. 2.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 5th.

Indian summer.

Lorne and Louise sailed Saturday for home. P. Helps, M.P.P. for West Simcoe, is unseated.

Several firms in Toronto are reported in difficulties.

It is believed England will prevent war between France and China.

A. M. Ross, West Huron, succeeds James Young as treasurer of Ontario.

The C.P.R. authorities are making great preparations for next year's immigration.

Thomas Clinton, a C.P.R. operator, suicided at Regina on Wednesday. Wine and women caused him to be short in his accounts.

In the libel suit of Allen versus Mills a verdict was given for the defendant. The libel was the result of a description of the troubles of steerage passengers on the Allen line.

Great excitement in Ireland over the meeting of national societies to be held in the county Fermanagh. The Orangemen threaten to break up the meeting. Two thousand of them are armed.

Great interest taken in Winnipeg over municipal matters. Logan will oppose the present mayor, Mr. McMicken, and it is believed an almost entire sweep will be made owing to the extravagance and blundering of the present council.

Two explosions occurred in London, England, on Tuesday night, by which some forty or fifty persons were seriously injured. One occurred on the underground railway where the passengers on two coaches were badly burnt. Almost simultaneously another explosion took place at Praed street on underground railway, causing great damage. Explosions attributed to Fenians. O'Donovan Rossa admits they were the work of Fenians and says London will be in flames soon unless England gives up Ireland.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 8th.

Several incendiary fires in Toronto. It is reported that general Luard has been recalled.

Adamson & Co., Winnipeg, bankers, are in difficulties.

Glasgow has had a two million dollar fire. Attributed to Fenians.

The Ontario fall wheat crop was considerably under the average.

Little Plume, of Calgary, has beaten Irvine of Winnipeg, pedestrian, twice.

Another colliery explosion has occurred in Lancashire, with sixty-three victims.

Threats have been made on Lord Lansdowne's life. He treats them with contempt. Kansas has been swept by another tornado. Immense destruction of property and several lives lost.

The power of the Russian Nihilists is now broken. Three of their leaders were arrested and disorganization followed.

Teemer has challenged Hanlan for a three mile race, \$5,000 a side. It is thought the challenge will not be accepted.

Boston O'Brien, one of the Rat Portage rioters, has been found guilty. Sentence deferred. His counsel raised the question of jurisdiction which was overruled by the judges.

Tuesday's elections in the States resulted disastrously for the Democrats. Butler was defeated by over 10,000 in Massachusetts. The Democrats carried Virginia. The Republicans carried New York and Minnesota. New Jersey has gone Democratic.

Word was received of attempts to be made to wreck a train from London to Dover on which was the duke of Connaught. Preventive measures were taken and large numbers of police were stationed at several places. No attempt was made.

BATTLEFORD, November 9th.

Business quiet.

Weather warm.

Slight flurry of snow last night.

Ice still running in the Saskatchewan.

Threshing is about completed. The yield is excellent.

Mail arrived on Wednesday night and left for Edmonton next morning.

J. M. MacGregor, formerly of the Free Press, Winnipeg, arrived on the 5th and will take up his residence here.

J. A. Macrae and wife arrived Sunday night and proceeded to Carlton on Tuesday. They were obliged to abandon their craft at Pitt and take horses from there.

HUMBOLDT, Nov. 9th.

A. W. Kippen, P.L.S., passed east last Tuesday.

Weather has been fine and dry, but it is snowing this morning.

Telegraph office at Prince Albert will be open in about ten days. Office at crossing of

South Saskatchewan will be opened to-day or to-morrow.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, Nov. 9th.

Weather very fine here. No snow yet.

LOCAL.

SLEIGHING fairly good, but not too good.

A. D. OSBORNE leaves Winnipeg for Edmonton on the 14th inst.

D. S. McKAY has removed from town to his farm on Livingstone's creek.

MAIL from Stobart due on Wednesday next, the first of the fortnightly trips.

It is probable that a re-survey of the river claims in this settlement will be made.

A CASE of somnambulism occurred on Main street Sunday morning about day break.

SNOW fell on Wednesday to a depth of about two inches. The first sleighing of the season.

T. SMITH threshed 10,000 bushels of grain this fall. Wheat and barley in equal proportions.

M. DEANE, D.L.S., is surveying the claims on the south side of the river at Ft. Saskatchewan.

D. ROSS is opening a coal drift on the north side of the river near the foot of the grade to the Edmonton hotel.

It is currently reported that the C.P.R. will keep up communication with Calgary up to the first of January.

B. MCGILLIS left on Wednesday with Ad. McPherson's carts for Calgary, fording the river at W. Borwick's.

C. CHABLE who was severely injured in the face two weeks ago is recovering. He is still in the St. Albert hospital.

A RUCKBOARD in charge of B. McGillis and others came to grief on Saturday night between the Edmonton hotel and the fort.

THE collections in the Presbyterian church on Sunday amounted to \$42.75. The cost of the improvements made amounted to \$400.

A LARGE quantity of freight for Brown & Curry is now on the south side of the river waiting for the ice to thicken before crossing.

A WELL is being dug on chief factor Hardisty's lots on the H.B.Co. reserve. C. Sanderson is contractor, and he is bound to reach water or China.

A HORSE which being led across the river on Friday fell through but was got out safely. Other horses crossed without accident on the same day.

OWING to the stoppage of work on the C.P.R. and the closing down of the surveys in this district a great many men are out of employment. Wages \$26 to \$35 a month and board for the winter.

ON Tuesday parties began crossing the river on the ice at the lower mill, while below that point it was still open clear across. Very little of the ice formed here, as the weather was warm during the greater part of the time the days being remarkably so.

DAVID BEATTY, D.L.S. and party arrived on Friday afternoon from subdividing on the north side of the Saskatchewan near Stoney plain. The larger portion of the party will leave for the east in a few days. This is the last party to quit work in the district.

J. COLEMAN commenced on Thursday to take the census of the four townships belonging to the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company lying between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan, not including the part within the river survey. The census is being taken on behalf the land company.

STATISTICS of the Edmonton district are being taken on behalf of the general government by Mr. J. Murphy. Information in regard to the amount of improvements, crop, stock, average yield of grain, condition of cattle, etc., together with a general retrospect of the year is desired rather than such as relates to the inhabitants.

THREE men from Miles' survey party, who have been at work all summer in the country east of Blackfoot crossing between the Bow and Red Deer rivers, and also on the north side of the Red Deer, arrived here last week with the intention of settling. They are well pleased with the Edmonton country, considering it far superior to anything they saw all summer.

J. STANTON, who has been employed for the past year at Lac la Biche erecting a grist mill for Peter Pruden, arrived from that place on Saturday last. The mill building is erected and the dam finished. It now remains for the machinery to be put in. It is hardly likely that the mill will be running this season. The grain crop at Lac la Biche was somewhat light this season, also the potato crop, but the quality of the grain is good.

THE new cemetery which is to be used a first time to-day is situated on the north bank of the Saskatchewan just above the mouth of Livingstone's creek. Although the distance from the Fort in a direct line is not more than two and a half miles, owing to the route that has to be taken in order to get around the heads of the different ravines, the distance actually to be travelled is about six miles. The road to the Miner's flat is followed until after Livingstone's creek is crossed at H. Goodridge's place. From that point the road keeps near the bank of the creek until the cemetery is reached. By following the bank of the river, however, which is quite practicable on foot, almost a direct line is made. The site is a beautiful one on the high bank of the river, and can be plainly seen from the western side of town.

THE re-opening services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last were conducted by Rev. Mr. Robertson. The congregation was large at both services. The text in the morning was the 17th verse of the 16th chapter of Matthew: "And I say also unto thee That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The speaker did not understand by this verse that Peter was literally the foundation of the Christian church, for such a supposition was contrary to the whole tenor of the scriptures, by which Christ was alluded to in all cases not only as the head but as the very foundation of the church. The Christian religion differed from all other systems in that its founder was also its foundation. Take Christ out of the Christian religion and only the formal husk would remain. The living spirit—the love of Christ—would be gone. The church alluded to in the text was not any particular church or denomination. It was not the Presbyterian, the English church or the Roman Catholic. The word church meant those called, and when applied to a body of persons signified that they had in a manner been called out from the rest of the world. The church meant was the just of all churches who believed in God and obeyed his commands. Some people deplored the fact that this great church should be split into so many denominations, and looked forward hopefully to a time when there would be a grand union of all under one organization. The speaker did not look at it in that light. Each church had its own particular mission to fulfill, and it required all to carry out the grand scheme of the salvation of the world. The rose was the most beautiful of flowers, but a garden all roses would not be as beautiful as a garden in which the tulip also displayed its colors, the lily was arrayed in whiteness, and every flower both great and small, whether of greater or less beauty, had its own peculiar color, form, habit or scent, and each was necessary to complete the beauty of the whole. The church was said to be in great danger in this age from the attacks of atheism and agnosticism—from the fact that many intelligent scientific men were not believers in Christianity. The church had passed through many such—and more severe—ordeal, and had come out purified of its dross, strengthened and triumphant, and it would be so as long as the love of Christ endured in the church. The real danger was not from without but from within. So long as those who composed the church maintained their love of Christ and proved it by their conduct towards their fellow men, the church existed, and no longer. But so long as it was a church in the true sense of the word, it was written in the text that the gates—that is the councils—of hell should not prevail against it. The redemption of man from sin was to the church what the soul was to the body—the great reason for its existence; the love of Christ, which was the moving spirit of the Christian church, stood in the same relation as his moral nature to man; the church was the body of Christianity; the various denominations the different members of that body, each with its own particular duty to fulfill; the pastors and different members of the church organizations were the means by which the members performed their functions. The church building was to the pastor—whose business it was to build up his people in the faith—what the tools were to the workman, as useful and as necessary. The speaker complimented the people on the possession of such a fine building as the one they now occupied, spoke in laudatory terms of the pastor, and urged the people to support him heartily in his work. The evening sermon was an exposition of the first part of the 1st Psalm. The subject was the blessedness of the righteous as contrasted with the condition of the ungodly described in the closing verses. The gradations indicated in the first verse were dwelt upon at some length and the figurative language of the psalm was adapted forcibly and aptly to modern life.

W. R. BRERETON arrived from Lac Ste. Anne on Tuesday. The fishing at the lake is a total failure this season. One man with twenty-five nets only caught 2,000 fish. The lake has not frozen over yet. Fur is plentiful especially lynx and rats. The Indians are being supplied with provisions and ammunition by the Indian department to enable them to pitch out and hunt.

CAPT. SMITH arrived from Chippewyan on Tuesday evening last, having come by the long portage, Green lake and Carlton route, and then by Battleford home. Capt. Smith has been employed for the past eighteen months in overseeing the construction of a steamboat for the H.B.Co. at Ft. Chippewyan for use in the Athabasca district. He will now take charge of the H.B.Co. saw and grist mill at Edmonton.

REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, Jas. McLeod, and P. Ottewell, left on Monday evening for Calgary by M. McCauley's stage. The ice had jammed at the point below Hardisty & Fraser's mill, which made fording at the fort impossible and dangerous besides. As the river below the point was low and clear of ice the team forded at W. Borwick's place and came up on the south side, the passengers crossing at the fort in a skiff.

THE H.B.C. trader from Jasper house arrived at Lac Ste. Anne last week, and reports a fair fall hunt in that locality, with trade good. Miners from British Columbia have struck coarse gold in a creek 60 miles west of Jasper house, just west of the summit, and gone to Kamloops for provisions. He met Halpin, trading for J. A. McDougall & Co., at McLeod river on his way to Jasper. His horses were poor and he had lost one already.

THE yield of grain in the Edmonton district this season is estimated at 60,000 bushels, against 20,000 six years ago, the proportion of wheat to barley being larger now than then, about equal quantities of each, the quality of the grain being about the same. Owing to the dryness of the season and a hail storm which passed through the thickest part of the settlement just north of town, the yield per acre is light, being about twenty or twenty-two bushels to the acre. The hail destroyed between five and six thousand bushels of grain, taking the yield on the same acreage last year as a standard of comparison. Some of the fields gave half a crop some a bushel to the acre, and there were some that were not cut. The hail cleared a belt about half a mile wide right across country from one side of the settlement to the other.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAKER SHOP AND RESTAURANT.—Donald Macdonald has opened a baker shop and restaurant in T. Hourston's building, east of Norris & Carey's store, where he is prepared to keep on hand a supply of fresh bread, pies and cakes, at reasonable rates. Meals at all hours.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 17, G. R. M., A. F. & A. M.—A regular meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 11th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

\$10 REWARD.—Lost, about the 15th of October, from J. Irvine's place, south side, a middle sized red ox, ten years old, point of one horn broken off, branded indistinctly on high hip, took first prize for cart ox at last exhibition. Any person delivering the above to the undersigned will receive ten dollars reward. J. WALTER.

FOUND.—About the time of the Riviere Qui Barre treaty payment, on the south side of Lac St. Albert, or Big lake, two Indian horses—a roan branded B.L. on left shoulder and having a large bell on his neck, and a sorrel having a horseshoe brand on left shoulder. Owner can have the same by proving property, paying expenses, and taking them away. AMBROISE FAYANT, south side Lac St. Albert.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some time past carried on by Messrs. Luke Kelly and W. R. McLeod, under the name, style and firm, of Kelly & McLeod, at Edmonton, in the district of Alberta, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will henceforth be carried on by the said Luke Kelly alone, who is now entitled, for his own use, to all the assets and property of the said firm, and who is authorized to discharge all debts and receive all credits on account of the said partnership. Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this eighth day of November, A.D. 1883. LUKE KELLY, W. R. McLEOD. Witness—GEORGE A. WATSON.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **OLIVER & DUNLOP**, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, NOV. 10, 1883.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

There are crimes that are so dastardly, so lacking in cause, and so terrible in consequence, as to make it a question whether the perpetrators are of the race of men or of demons, whose enormity words are inadequate to express or punishment to expiate. Of this class are the explosions on the underground railways in London, mentioned in our telegrams of this issue. That such crimes are committed in this era, and in the very centre of civilization, proves, if anything can prove, that this civilization if not a failure is by no means the success that it is claimed to be. Killing for the sake of killing is the attribute of the most savage, most blood-thirsty of beasts, and the outwardly civilized man who acts in such a manner is a savage and a beast in every sense of the word.

That anyone however vile could be found willing to father such a crime, whether he actually committed it or was connected with its commission or not, is a disgrace to humanity. O'Donovan Rossa says the Fenians committed the crime, and that it was committed in the cause of the Irish people of which they claim to be the champions. How the hurling to destruction of a hundred or two of men, women and children, in the heart of London, can have any effect on the liberty of Ireland or the freedom of its people, is a mystery, or rather would be if the supposition were not an absurdity. Even if it had the effect of freeing Ireland, supposing Ireland to be in bondage, liberty would be dearly bought at such a price—the sacrifice of the innocent and unoffending.

But it is a gross libel on the Irish nation to say that it is guilty of such crimes, that it has become a nation of assassins as brutal as cowardly. In all the crimes, such as these that have occurred of late years, when the evidence was collected and the criminals hunted down, it has appeared that the plan of the scheme and the management of the plan has been in American, although the execution of it, the part from which the gallows is in view, has been in Irish hands. Men in the United States who have from choice made assassination their trade—who may or may not be Irish by birth or descent—see that Ireland on account of the discontent existing there is a fitting field for them, and Ireland's woes a suitable peg upon which to hang an excuse for pursuing their horrid calling. While the Irish people by reason of their being dissatisfied, in many cases with just cause, with their condition, and of their impulsive nature, are fitting tools with which and among whom to work.

If the Irish as a people are suffering wrong, if the freedom of Ireland is from any cause desirable, every crime such as this places those wrongs further from redress and makes this freedom more and more impossible. Will not the iron heel of power be made to press more heavily on the necks of the individual Irish in order to prevent the recurrence of such crimes? Will not the governing powers be compelled to do this for self preservation, and would not the world combine to prevent the erection of such a nation into a sovereign state? If the oppressions from which they are now or ever were suffering are sufficient excuse for wiping the English wholesale from the face of the earth, are not these wholesale murders sufficient cause, if perpetrated with the knowledge and consent of the Irish, for the wiping out of the Irish by the English, not even in revenge but in self preservation. The murder of the innocent and the helpless even in time of war is always accounted one of the most dastardly of crimes, then what can be said of similar murders committed in the coldest of blood, without the sanction of war or of any other sanction except that of the prince of the bottomless pit. These murderers destroyed life simply because they had the power to do it,

and desired to exercise that power and show that they possessed it. It is this spirit that has animated the tyrants whose acts have brought upon them the execration of ages. These murderers prate of the freedom of Ireland, but their acts in attempting to secure that freedom show that freedom under their rule, or rule such as theirs, would be as much worse than its present condition as that is worse than that of the United States and Canada to-day, supposing it to be as bad as the worst that is asserted.

If Ireland is oppressed and the people are willing to meet their oppressors face to face in fair fight God speed them, as all who fight for their rights, but if their wrongs are not sufficiently great to induce an uprising, or if such a thing would be so utterly hopeless that no one will engage in it, let them give up the contest and seek relief in emigration or other peaceful means instead of killing for the mere sake of killing when that killing can do no good. In such a case no matter what political or agrarian or historical reasons may be put forward, killing, especially of the utterly unoffending, is murder most black, most foul, most horrible, and against which God and man cry out for vengeance. If there is a God, will he not curse the cause that it is attempted to forward by such means? and would not all nations be justified in uniting if it were necessary to blot the perpetrators of such crimes out of existence?

THE C.P.R.

The latest news from Calgary confirms the report that work on the C.P.R. in the Rockies is to be shut down for the winter, and as far as is known at present the route by the Kicking Horse pass is to be abandoned. While the latter part of this report is not necessarily reliable any more than the majority of such reports are, there are outside facts which point to its correctness. Although it is certainly possible to build a railroad through the Kicking Horse pass and on through the Selkirk range, such a road after it was built would be anything but the first class line that it is necessary the C.P.R. should be in order that it may compete successfully with the other great through routes. The heavy grades would make the working of the line difficult and costly, while snow and land slides would make it dangerous if not impossible. While the line would be shorter in miles it would not for freight purposes be as short as the route by the Yellowhead or Jasper pass. Under these circumstances it is not unreasonable to suppose that even at this late date the Kicking Horse pass may be abandoned.

That the House pass will be taken is most unlikely. It is too far and too difficult of access from the terminus of the present work to admit of the direction of the line being changed sufficiently to go through it, while it is too near to make it advisable to build a branch road through it. It is nearly fifty miles from the Kicking Horse in a direct line, and for the one company to build two lines within fifty miles of each other would hardly be good policy, especially as a great deal of the country through which both lines would pass is not suitable for settlement. The difficulties of the Selkirk range lie in the way of the House to as great an extent as in the case of the Kicking Horse, and the distance around the bend of the Columbia would not be materially shortened, as the river which flowing westward to the Columbia forms the House pass has a southerly inclination, while the course of the Columbia at that place is to the north. If the grades of the Kicking Horse pass are too steep so are those of the Selkirks for they are the same, and if the road has to be carried around the bend of the Columbia the work would be so much more expensive and the distance so little shorter than by the Yellowhead that it is almost certain the latter pass will be taken in preference to the House.

The advantages of the taking the Yellowhead pass would be many. By starting a new line from Winnipeg, south of lake Manitoba and the Riding mountain, on the route first proposed by Sandford Fleming, and heading straight for the Jasper house, no difficult work would be encountered except at the crossings of the Assiniboine and the north branch of the Saskatchewan. As the present line passes through an inferior agricultural

country so this one would pass through first class land the whole way, and although the cost of construction might be a little greater the much greater value of the land grant along that line would more than make up for the extra cost of construction. Through the pass and on to Kamloops, which is a point common to both routes, the difference in the cost of construction in favor of the Yellowhead as against the Kicking Horse would be enormous, the road would have no heavy grades, would pass through comparatively little snowy country, would not be liable to injury from land slides, and would in every way be first class route, superior in every way to any other of the transcontinental lines.

That these advantages will be cast aside for the sake of shortening the line a few miles is not to be believed—the total saving if the bend of the Columbia is followed not being more than from fifty to eighty miles—especially when on the plains the length of the line has been so materially increased in order to get around the most trifling obstacles. If it is worth while to lengthen the line thirty or forty miles on the plains to avoid work costing a few thousands, surely it is worth while to make as great a detour in the mountains to avoid work costing as many millions. If the Kicking Horse is actually abandoned it may be taken for granted that the Yellowhead pass will be taken.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first-class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,
CHAS. SUTTER,
COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 9th July, 1883.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH.

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

LOCAL.

A SEAM of good coal seven feet thick has been discovered in the bank of a creek on the north side of the Sturgeon, on J. E. Ingram's place. The seam is being worked by the settlers in that vicinity for their own benefit, and although they have only gone a couple of feet back from the face of the seam the coal is first class, comparing favorably with that mined at Edmonton.

This chimed of Ross Bros. tin shop caught fire on Saturday night last at about eleven o'clock and quite a crowd gathered to see the building cremated, but that part of the show was indefinitely postponed, as the fire after burning furiously for a short time went out of its own accord. The bell of the Methodist church close by was rung as a fire alarm and did good service in warning people that there close to the main road just inside a low fence and close to the minister's house is an irresistible temptation to some of the boys in town possessed of more animal spirits than sound judgment, who cannot pass it a late minister. On this particular night Mr. C. H. Parlow, of the late firm of Parlow & Co., for the night at Rev. Mr. Sanderson's, and when he heard the bell pulled the first time the villain who was thus assuming to watch the expense of the rest of other people. As the ringing became so vehement Mr. Parlow's anger waxed hot in proportion, and rushing out he seized the bell-ringer and demanded an explanation of the thievery. To his surprise that the bell-ringer attempted to resist or escape, but rang as he heartily ever, and when Mr. Parlow's surprise at his conduct had nearly cooled, he explained that Ross' tin shop was on fire and that he was giving the alarm in the most approved and legitimate manner.

W. T. THOMPSON, D.T.S. and party arrived from Peace river on Thursday last by way of Slave lake and Athabasca landing. Mr. Thompson has been employed all summer in locating and running a line of the principal meridian which crosses the Peace about 25 miles east of Dunvegan, and locating the boundary line of British Columbia, which is 77 miles further west, or eight miles west of the mouth of Clearwater river which empties into the Peace on the north side. It was the original intention to locate the principal meridian south from Peace river to Jasper house on the Athabasca, but owing to the difficulty nature of the country and the scarcity of supplies that project was abandoned. The country through which the line would have run is principally timber and muskeg. Most of the work done by the party was heavy timber—poplar and spruce. North of their line and on the road to Dunvegan from the mouth of Smoky river there is a place of most beautiful prairie, but not nearly as large as has been represented. It extends for about sixty miles in length from east to west by from one to fifteen in breadth. It is beautiful clear, dry prairie with clumps of good timber scattered over it, and all around, resembling a park in appearance, where Mr. Milton's farm is, about two thirds of the distance from the mouth of Smoky river to Dunvegan. West of Dunvegan is some open prairie, but it has considerable willow on it, and is inferior to the prairie east of Dunvegan. The greater part of the country is heavily wooded with poplar and spruce. The soil is a rich black mould with a clay subsoil, very similar to that of Edmonton. The past was an exceptional wet and frosty season, there being sharp frosts in the month of the summer, but notwithstanding this the crop planted again this year is a good one. The Peace river country did well. While the Peace river country was being surveyed, it is not likely to tempt any one to go there for many years, it being surrounded by such an extent of worthless timber and muskeg country. The Peace river, which gives its name to the region and forms a means of communication through it is a noble stream, 600 yards wide, of great depth, with banks from 900 to 1,000 feet high, and is one of the largest river steamers with only two breaks for over 1,000 miles, right through the heart of the Rocky mountains, and a considerable distance on the western side. The cart road from the mouth of Smoky river to Slave lake is about 100 miles long and is very good this year. Slave lake is sixty or seventy miles long and empties into the Athabasca by the Slave river, which is fifty-four miles long and has a breadth of about ten miles. The distance traversed by it in a straight line is about thirty-five miles. It is very low at present, but in an average season it is low enough to be navigable for a light draught steamerboat. The Athabasca was also very low and ice was running in it thickly when the party were coming down. The day after they left it. The trip from the British Columbia boundary line to Edmonton occupied just one month. The party leaves for the east to-day.

DEATH.

Mrs. McDougall, wife of chief factor Jas. McDougall, of the H.B.C. died suddenly on Thursday morning last at 2 o'clock, at her residence near the Fort. The deceased lady had been unwell for some time but was only taken seriously ill on Monday last. Beloved and respected by all who knew her, her death is felt and regretted not only by those intimately associated with her but by the whole community. The funeral service will be preached at two o'clock the afternoon in the Presbyterian church by Rev. Mr. Baird, and the burial will take place in the new cemetery.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Burbank's river improvement party quit work near the mouth of the Whitemud, about eight miles below Victoria, last week. The scores were laid up for the winter, and Mr. Burbank with the greater number of the men left for Prince Albert and Winnipeg overland. Five of the party returned to Edmonton intending to go to Calgary.

Although the work done has not been as great in extent or as useful in character as was expected at first this kind of success has been due to the conception of the plan but to the carrying out of it. A great mistake was made in the first place in not engaging a first class river pilot to point out the particular rocks that were to be removed without losing time in exploring or in taking out rocks that were little or no impediment to navigation. When this plan was proposed of clearing the steamboat channel of boulders it was estimated that the expense would be very light, but it was the essence of the scheme that an experienced pilot should be engaged. If this were not done it would evidently be necessary to make a regular survey of the river which would be very expensive. It was never supposed that a party would be started out not knowing where the channel was—knowing nothing of the rocks under the circumstances. Besides the loss of time in exploring for the channel, in some places bad rocks have been missed and others a great deal of work has been expended in deepening and clearing the least suitable place. For this the men actually engaged in doing the work are not to blame, and it is only fair to say that when the party tackled a rapid they did not know it until they had cleared a channel forty feet wide through it as satisfactorily as the means at their disposal would admit.

It was expected when the proposition was made that an outfit such as the one spoken of could clear the channel as far as Fort Pitt in one season, and those who held that opinion after having seen the process in operation hold the opinion still that it could have been done provided a pilot had been engaged as was originally proposed. It is clear however that the appliances at the disposal of the party were not as well adapted for the purpose for which they were intended as was desirable. The blasting portion was not altogether satisfactory, powder being used instead of dynamite, but the principal fault was that the scow had no means by which it could be propelled up stream, and when boulders were raised out of the channel they could only be disposed of by being piled on each side, where the spring ice is almost certain to roll some of them into the channel again, when they will be more dangerous than before as the pilots will not be acquainted with their position. If the scow had been possessed of motive power by which she could after taking up a load of boulders have gone down stream and deposited them in deep water, returning again to restock her store above, the clearance work would have been final, but as it is to be feared that a great deal of the labor and what is more of the cash appropriation has been wasted, and that the public accounts against the North-West.

One thing has been satisfactorily established however, and that is that there is in all this upper river a channel deep enough for all purposes except in the lowest water if the boulders were not cleared out. Probably the shallowest of all is the Victoria rapid, and when the party quit work on it shortly before the close of the river there were three and a half feet of water in the channel. With a channel of this depth steamboats such as the Northwest could run during at least four months of the year and in many seasons for five months without danger.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & Ingram property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McDonald property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, Esq., or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, Esq., barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.C. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDALH, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

BLEECKER & HAMBLI, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information furnished on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper house, Main street, Edmonton.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

J. K. OSWALD, Late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major General Strang, Military colonization company's range, near Calgary; J. E. Scarth, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

DOSS BROS., Hardware and general store. All kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper articles. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing specialty. Repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book and Printing business. Corner of Main street next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Estimates and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Restaurant in connection. J. GORDIEBE, Proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta. —Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance dishes. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the premier house of entertainment west of Vancouver is Fraser's. An extensive addition has been made to the establishment which now offers superior accommodation to its old guests and to the visiting public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD BROS., Proprietors.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton. Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—M. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service 11 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. Afternoon service on the south side of the river at 3 o'clock. Evening service in the Masonic hall, Edmonton, at 8.30 o'clock. Residence at the Edmonton to be invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—R.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting in connection with the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on November 11th.

KING & CO.

CALGARY AND RED DEER.

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

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NOTHING LIKE IT.

It has brought goods down to Winnipeg prices at the

"OLD LOG STORE"

Call and examine. Full stock of

HARDWARE,
STOVES AND TINWARE,
POWDER AND SHOT,
NAILS AND IRON,
GROCERIES COMPLETE,
BACON AND HAMS,
XXX WINSPIKE FLOUR,
OAT AND CORN MEAL,
RICE AND SPLIT PEAS,
CURRIANTS AND RAISINS,
FIGS AND DATES,
CANNED GOODS, CHEESE,
BLACK, GREEN AND JAPAN TEAS,
of the finest flavors,
CUT LOAF AND YELLOW SUGAR,
cheaper than ever,
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,
of the best brands.

In DRY GOODS we can offer extra inducements to purchasers.

Prints from 10 to 12 1/2 cents per yard.

Fine cottons, 10c to 12 1/2c.

Flannels from 25c upwards.

Blankets, full assortment.

Woolen suits and socks.

Men's heavy under clothing.

And full assortment of staple dry goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

The past year has brought great changes in business matters in this district, and from being the dearest and worst supplied place in the North-West Edmonton bids fair to become before long the cheapest, considering its location, and best supplied. Until last year freight cost nine cents a pound and had to be hauled from Winnipeg in carts which could only make one trip in the season. The high freight and the impossibility of turning the money invested in business over more than once in the year had the effect of keeping prices of all articles remarkably high, and always prevented large stocks in any line from being brought in. As a merchant's money was of little value to him until the time of his leaving for Winnipeg for a fresh supply of goods, and as he was tolerably certain of getting it some time between fall and spring the result was that business was done altogether on a credit basis, which in the end did not result beneficially either to buyer or seller. The buyer bought more goods than he could pay for easily, the seller had difficulty in collecting his money, and the consequence was hard times all around. The steamboat line being under new management last summer, and the railroad being built so far west of Winnipeg, was expected to improve matters somewhat in the way of reducing freights and bringing goods in more frequently and cheaply. But these expectations were disappointed. Steamboat communication proved a failure, and instead of freight coming through in two or three months by cart a whole steamboat load that was started in the summer from Winnipeg did not arrive until the following spring. Late in the fall it was decided to bring in goods from Swift Current, on the railroad, which in ordinary seasons would not have been difficult, but in this instance the snow came early in the season, freighting was difficult, and instead of freights being lower they were fifty per cent. higher than ever before, and besides merchants had to bear the loss of having goods lying at points along the road or river all winter. Fall stocks did not arrive until nearly spring or after spring had opened. As a consequence business was very much deranged, and prices instead of being lower than in previous years were considerably higher.

With the completion of the railroad to Calgary, however, a great change has taken place. Freights are now four and a half and five cents from Winnipeg as against nine and ten cents in former years or fifteen cents last year. Goods now come through with certainty in a month's time or less from Winnipeg with very little loss or damage, can be ordered by telegraph and forwarded at any time of the summer or fall. Besides prices of almost all staples are much lower in the east than formerly. The consequence of all this is that prices here have taken a great tumble and stocks of goods have been materially increased. At the same time it has made it necessary that business should be done more on a cash basis, and the plan has been adopted of putting everything down to the lowest possible notch for cash, but if any purchase has to be booked a considerably higher price is charged. This may look somewhat hard to a person who may not happen to have the cash in hand, but it gives the person who has the cash the advantage to which he is justly entitled, and puts the merchant on a solid footing in getting his money as soon as he parts with his goods, so that he is at once in a position to use it in buying more. It makes it an object with the intending purchaser to wait until he has the money before he buys, and in this way he is to a great extent prevented from buying things that he can do without or that he will have a difficulty in paying for, and he too is on a solid footing than if he bought on credit not knowing when or how he could pay. Unlimited credit and high prices for goods have been a great drawback to this district in the past, and now with low prices and cash transactions it looks as though better times were on the way.

There is a difference in the price of almost every article, but especially in staples, on which the freight is heavy and on which a lowering of the freight makes a great difference in cost. The following is a comparative list of the cash prices of various articles at the present time and last season, and there is no doubt that the former will compare favorably with those at any point on the Saskatchewan or throughout the territories outside the line of railroad: Bacon, smoked, 22c; ham, 28c; brown sugar, 16c; Paris lump sugar, 22c; syrup per keg, 88c; natural, 15c; currants, 30c; rice, 24c; 30c; oatmeal, 15c; raisins, 25c; sliced dried apples, 25c; evaporated apples, 33c; fruit biscuits, 15c; soda biscuits, 25c; fruit biscuits, 15c; cheese, 20c; salt, 8c; California fruit, 15c; jam, 20c; canned corned beef, 10c; soup, 10c; black chewing tobacco, 10c; powder, 10c; shot, 20c; matches per 48 gross, 25c; soap, 20c; shoes, 20c; 25c; 30c; 35c; 40c; 45c; 50c; 55c; 60c; 65c; 70c; 75c; 80c; 85c; 90c; 95c; 100c; 105c; 110c; 115c; 120c; 125c; 130c; 135c; 140c; 145c; 150c; 155c; 160c; 165c; 170c; 175c; 180c; 185c; 190c; 195c; 200c; 205c; 210c; 215c; 220c; 225c; 230c; 235c; 240c; 245c; 250c; 255c; 260c; 265c; 270c; 275c; 280c; 285c; 290c; 295c; 300c; 305c; 310c; 315c; 320c; 325c; 330c; 335c; 340c; 345c; 350c; 355c; 360c; 365c; 370c; 375c; 380c; 385c; 390c; 395c; 400c; 405c; 410c; 415c; 420c; 425c; 430c; 435c; 440c; 445c; 450c; 455c; 460c; 465c; 470c; 475c; 480c; 485c; 490c; 495c; 500c; 505c; 510c; 515c; 520c; 525c; 530c; 535c; 540c; 545c; 550c; 555c; 560c; 565c; 570c; 575c; 580c; 585c; 590c; 595c; 600c; 605c; 610c; 615c; 620c; 625c; 630c; 635c; 640c; 645c; 650c; 655c; 660c; 665c; 670c; 675c; 680c; 685c; 690c; 695c; 700c; 705c; 710c; 715c; 720c; 725c; 730c; 735c; 740c; 745c; 750c; 755c; 760c; 765c; 770c; 775c; 780c; 785c; 790c; 795c; 800c; 805c; 810c; 815c; 820c; 825c; 830c; 835c; 840c; 845c; 850c; 855c; 860c; 865c; 870c; 875c; 880c; 885c; 890c; 895c; 900c; 905c; 910c; 915c; 920c; 925c; 930c; 935c; 940c; 945c; 950c; 955c; 960c; 965c; 970c; 975c; 980c; 985c; 990c; 995c; 1000c.

prices; men's socks 50c, 75c; white blankets, 2½ point \$6, 3 point \$7, 3½ point \$8, 4 point \$10 per pair, against prices 30 per cent. higher last year. In winter clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, and goods generally, there is a fall in prices of from 30 to 40 per cent., but at present it is not possible to quote prices satisfactorily in all lines until the large outfits now on the road arrive.

R. McKernan, J. Ashen, V. Anderson, W. Patton and W. Walker arrived from Calgary on Thursday evening. Mr. Walker brought in freight which had been left at Medicine Hat during the summer. He was delayed on the way in from Calgary by one of his horses being taken sick. W. Patton was loaded for Norris & Carey and the remainder of the party for Brown & Curry. The last-mentioned parties went out for a threshing machine but it failed to connect. They left Calgary at noon on Wednesday, October 31st, after a stay of two days, making the homeward trip in nine days and a half with 2,500 pounds of freight on each wagon. W. Cust's horsepower left Calgary at the same time. J. Shields also left with a train of Ad. McPherson's carts, bringing an outfit of bobsleighs and other articles. D. McLeod arrived in Calgary on Tuesday evening October 30th with his stage load of passengers all well. The H.B.Co. have received a large outfit of goods for that post as well as for the north. Large quantities of freight are still arriving for Edmonton. Prices of all kinds of goods are low compared with Edmonton. The North American railway construction company have an enormous outfit of groceries and provisions which they are selling out at the lowest Winnipeg rates with the freight added, which makes it interesting for the other mercantile establishments. W. Bredin and R. Steen have opened a store in a comfortable log building. There is no news of the town plot survey yet, and people are unwilling to risk money in good buildings until they know the price of lots and where their lots are to be. All the buildings being erected are of the most temporary character, many people merely boarding up their tents inside. Grading on the C.P.R. had ceased but tracklaying was still in progress. There was an impression that the railroad line was likely to go by the Yellowhead pass. The river was fordable, so that the ferry bonanza was diminishing. Court was being held by Col. MacLeod and a large number of cases were being tried. Some of the cases were actions for trespass by leaseholders against squatters. It is expected that the trains will not run further east than Medicine Hat after the 1st of January. A slight fall of snow occurred on the 2nd instant, between Service Berry creek and the Lone Pine, but the ground elsewhere was bare, until the snow fall of Tuesday was reached at Peace hills. The new hotel at Red Deer city was opened, and King & Co's store at that point was well stocked. There was not much bustle in the place, however. Roads were good throughout.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Nov. 10th, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	58	20
Sunday,	38	24
Monday,	39	15
Tuesday,	43	17
Wednesday,	30	24
Thursday,	38	4
Friday,	30	24

NOTICES.

STRAYED.—A bay pony about eight years old, having a small white stripe in face and both hind legs white. Branded G L on left shoulder and diamond D on left hip. A reward of three dollars will be paid to any person returning him to me. F. PAGERIE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. A. E. FORGET, clerk of the council.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

NEW GOODS,

By Ad. McPherson's fast B. express,

The smallest newspaper in the world.

The model paper of Canada.

The cheapest weekly paper in Alberta or on the Saskatchewan.

Only Two Dollars a year, in advance.

Our motto is Nonpareil.

We have no cheap jewellery store or lottery scheme in connection with this paper. We have no prizes to offer except the prize of a good paper at a low price. Our efforts will be directed towards giving full value for cash received rather than to making everybody rich and happy at our expense.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Now is the time to advertise, and above all now is the time to pay for your subscriptions and advertisements.

On and after the first instant the reduced subscription price will take effect, and parties who have paid in advance will be credited for the unexpired portion of the time at the new rate.

Remember the price—only \$2 a year or 5c a copy. Advertising rates as before.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,

Proprietors.

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In men's, women's, boys', misses' and children's wear,

AT BEDROCK.

Full advertisement next issue of immense stock in all lines of fresh goods.

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FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Groulx and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYCES.
Land Commissioner